

THE LANCET

Supplementary appendix

This appendix formed part of the original submission and has been peer reviewed.
We post it as supplied by the authors.

Supplement to: Shrotri M, Navaratnam AMD, Nguyen V. Spike-antibody waning after second dose of BNT162b2 or ChAdOx1. *Lancet* 2021; published online July 15.
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(21\)01642-1](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(21)01642-1).

Spike-antibody levels over time since the second dose of BNT162b2 or ChAdOx1 (Virus Watch)

Madhumita Shrotri, Annalan M D Navaratnam, Vincent Nguyen, Thomas Byrne, Cyril Geismar, Ellen Fragaszy, Sarah Beale, Wing Lam Erica Fong, Parth Patel, Jana Kovar, Andrew C Hayward, Robert W Aldridge

on behalf of the Virus Watch Collaborative

Supplementary Materials

I. Virus Watch Collaborative contributing authors list

Robert W Aldridge	University College London, London, UK
Anna Aryee	University College London, London, UK
Sarah Beale	University College London, London, UK
Isobel Braithwaite	University College London, London, UK
Thomas Byrne	University College London, London, UK
Tao Cheng	University College London, London, UK
Andrew Copas	University College London, London, UK
Ingemar Cox	University College London, London, UK
Wing Lam Erica Fong	University College London, London, UK
Ellen Fragaszy	University College London, London, UK London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, UK
Cyril Geismar	University College London, London, UK
Jo Gibbs	University College London, London, UK
Richard Gilson	University College London, London, UK
Pia Hardelid	University College London, London, UK
Andrew C Hayward	University College London, London, UK
Anne M Johnson	University College London, London, UK
Ben Killingley	University of Nottingham, Nottingham, UK University College London Hospital, London, UK
Jana Kovar	University College London, London, UK
Vasileios Lamos	University College London, London, UK
Yunzhe Liu	University College London, London, UK
Rachel A McKendry	University College London, London, UK
Susan Michie	University College London, London, UK
Faith Miller	University College London, London, UK
Eleni Nastouli	University College London Hospital, London, UK Francis Crick Institute, London, UK
Annalan M D Navaratnam	University College London, London, UK
Nicholas Patni	University College London, London, UK
Aimee Serisier	University College London, London, UK
Madhumita Shrotri	University College London, London, UK
Colette Smith	University College London, London, UK
Moirra Spyer	Francis Crick Institute, London, UK
Alison Rodger	Royal Free London NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK University College London Hospital, London, UK
Sophie Weber	University College London, London, UK
Linda Wijlaars	University College London, London, UK

II. Contributors

Study Conceptualisation: All authors. Project administration: JK, VN, SB, TB, AMDN, MS. Data curation: VN, AMDN, MS. Formal analysis: MS, RWA. Writing (original draft preparation): MS, RWA, ACH. Writing (review and editing): All authors. All authors had full access to the data used in the study. ACH and RWA have shared responsibility for the decision to submit for publication.

III. Additional Methods – definitions of clinical vulnerability

Clinically extremely vulnerable

Individuals were categorised as extremely clinically vulnerable using criteria set out by Public Health England and the Department of Health and Social Care as part of the guidance for shielding (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-shielding-and-protecting-extremely-vulnerable-persons-from-covid-19>), which were adapted in line with clinical variables collected through the Virus Watch baseline survey, as follows:

Clinically extremely vulnerable (CEV) criteria as per PHE/DHSC	Inclusion in Virus Watch CEV definition
Solid organ transplant recipients	Included
Cancer undergoing active chemotherapy	Included
Cancers undergoing radical radiotherapy	All radiotherapy included (radical radiotherapy was not ascertained)
Cancer of blood or bone marrow	Included
Immunotherapy or antibody treatments for cancer	Included
Targeted cancer therapies affecting the immune system	Included
Bone marrow or stem cell transplant in last 6 months or still taking immunosuppressive drugs	Included if still taking immunosuppressive drugs (those who received a transplant in the last 6 months but not on immunosuppression were not ascertained).
Severe respiratory conditions including all cystic fibrosis, severe asthma and severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)	All asthma, COPD and cystic fibrosis included (severity was not ascertained)
Rare diseases that significantly increase the risk of infections (such as severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID), homozygous sickle cell disease)	Sickle cell disease included (other immunodeficiencies were not ascertained)
Immunosuppressive therapies sufficient to significantly increase risk of infection	Not included unless meets any of the criteria above, but are included in ‘clinically vulnerable’ (specific immunosuppressive therapies were not ascertained)
Problems with spleen, including splenectomy	Included
Down’s syndrome	Not included (as not distinguished from other learning disabilities)
Chronic kidney disease Stage 5 or on renal dialysis	All CKD was included (stage and dialysis requirement were not ascertained)
Pregnancy with significant heart disease	Not included (up to date information on pregnancy was not available)

Others classified as clinically extremely vulnerable	Not included
--	--------------

Clinically vulnerable

Individuals were categorised as clinically vulnerable (CV) using criteria set out by the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/priority-groups-for-coronavirus-covid-19-vaccination-advice-from-the-jcvi-30-december-2020>), excluding those who met the superseding clinically extremely vulnerable (CEV) criteria. Clinical vulnerability criteria were adapted in line with clinical variables collected through the Virus Watch baseline survey, as follows:

Clinically vulnerable (CV) criteria as per JCVI	Inclusion in Virus Watch CV definition
chronic respiratory disease, including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), cystic fibrosis and severe asthma	Not included (included in CEV)
chronic heart disease (and vascular disease)	Included
chronic kidney disease	Not included (included in CEV)
chronic liver disease	Included
chronic neurological disease including epilepsy	Included
Down's syndrome	Included as part of broader learning disabilities
Severe and profound learning disability	All learning disabilities included (severity was not ascertained)
Diabetes	Included
Solid organ, bone marrow and stem cell transplant recipients	Not included (included in CEV)
People with specific cancers	All cancers included, except those that met CEV criteria
Immunosuppression due to disease or treatment	Included, except those that met CEV criteria
Asplenia and splenic dysfunction	Not included (included in CEV)
Morbid obesity	Included
Severe mental illness	Not included (severity of mental illness was not ascertained)

IV. Supplementary Tables

Table S1. Characteristics of Included Participants

	N	% of total
Total	605	100.0
Male	284	46.9
Female	321	53.1
18-64 years	348	57.5
18-34	15	2.5
35-49	38	6.3
50-64	295	48.8
65+ years	257	42.5
65-79	254	42.0
80+	3	0.5
Not clinically vulnerable	302	49.9
Clinically vulnerable (CV)	186	30.7
Clinically extremely vulnerable (CEV)	117	19.3
Vaccine type, N-serostatus, and dose interval in days for N-seronegatives		
Pfizer (BNT162b2)	197	32.6
Void result for N	1	0.2
N-seropositive	19	3.1
N-seronegative	177	29.3
21-28 days	2	0.3
29-56 days	6	1.0
57-84 days	152	25.1
>84 days	6	1.0
Missing dose 1 date	11	1.8
Oxford/AZ (ChAdOx1)	405	66.9
Void result for N	0	0.0
N-seropositive	28	4.6
N-seronegative	377	62.3
21-28 days	0	0.0
29-56 days	17	2.8
57-84 days	349	57.7
>84 days	5	0.8
Missing dose 1 date	6	1.0
Vaccine type missing	3	0.5
Analysis of antibody levels over time since dose 2 in days		
<i>(N-seronegatives excl. dose interval 21-28 days)</i>		
Pfizer (BNT162b2)	175	28.9
0-20 days	0	0.0
21-41 days	53	8.8
42-55 days	58	9.6
56-69 days	44	7.3
70+ days	20	3.3
Oxford/AZ (ChAdOx1)	377	62.3
0-20 days	46	7.6
21-41 days	180	29.8
42-55 days	100	16.5
56-69 days	39	6.4
70+ days	12	2.0

Table S2. BNT162b2 - S-antibody levels over time and by demographic or clinical groupings

	Days since second dose	N	Median	25th Centile	75th Centile	p-value for trend
Pfizer - BNT162b2						
Overall	0-20d	0	-	-	-	<0.001
	21-41d	53	7,506	4,925	11,950	
	42-55d	58	6,359	3,633	9,965	
	56-69d	44	3,920	2,168	6,989	
	70+d	20	3,320	1,566	4,433	
Male	0-20d	0	-	-	-	0.001
	21-41d	26	6,745	3,475	11,542	
	42-55d	28	5,304	3,070	8,759	
	56-69d	23	3,596	1,989	7,383	
	70+d	10	2,604	527	4,482	
Female	0-20d	0	-	-	-	<0.001
	21-41d	27	8,203	5,890	12,702	
	42-55d	30	6,726	4,054	11,724	
	56-69d	21	4,028	2,347	6,235	
	70+d	10	3,553	2,685	4,316	
18-64 years	0-20d	0	-	-	-	0.001
	21-41d	35	8,203	5,311	13,416	
	42-55d	23	7,393	4,761	12,820	
	56-69d	16	4,200	2,595	7,074	
	70+d	8	3,809	2,909	5,344	
65+ years	0-20d	0	-	-	-	<0.001
	21-41d	18	6,288	3,123	9,548	
	42-55d	35	5,271	3,385	9,070	
	56-69d	28	3,704	2,168	6,989	
	70+d	12	2,604	695	4,350	
Not Clinically Vulnerable	0-20d	0	-	-	-	<0.001
	21-41d	23	10,383	5,311	13,416	
	42-55d	25	6,356	4,032	8,829	
	56-69d	23	5,195	2,416	7,967	
	70+d	8	2,909	1,704	4,101	
Clinically Vulnerable (CV)	0-20d	0	-	-	-	0.002
	21-41d	23	7,281	3,922	12,702	
	42-55d	23	6,362	3,250	9,295	
	56-69d	10	3,732	1,361	7,366	
	70+d	8	3,577	1,408	4,350	
Clinically Extremely Vulnerable (CEV)	0-20d	0	-	-	-	0.112
	21-41d	7	5,391	3,071	9,548	
	42-55d	10	6,889	3,633	14,036	
	56-69d	11	3,812	1,178	6,235	
	70+d	4	4,647	1,957	7,278	

Table S3. ChAdOx1 - S-antibody levels over time and by demographic or clinical groupings

	Days since second dose	<i>N</i>	Median	25th Centile	75th Centile	p-value for trend
Oxford/AZ – ChAdOx1						
Overall	0-20d	46	1,201	609	1,865	<0.001
	21-41d	180	964	533	1,545	
	42-55d	100	714	397	1,222	
	56-69d	39	757	382	984	
	70+d	12	190	67	644	
Male	0-20d	19	981	589	1,865	0.007
	21-41d	86	856	498	1,326	
	42-55d	44	827	459	1,611	
	56-69d	22	695	382	852	
	70+d	3	144	24	217	
Female	0-20d	27	1,233	609	2,132	<0.001
	21-41d	94	1,050	743	1,771	
	42-55d	56	612	373	1,051	
	56-69d	17	924	427	1,192	
	70+d	9	237	74	718	
18-64 years	0-20d	46	1,201	609	1,865	<0.001
	21-41d	135	1,028	624	1,552	
	42-55d	34	569	371	1,048	
	56-69d	12	695	525	1,031	
	70+d	5	217	74	718	
65+ years	0-20d	0	-	-	-	0.032
	21-41d	45	830	460	1,386	
	42-55d	66	763	480	1,337	
	56-69d	27	817	248	984	
	70+d	7	163	24	570	
Not Clinically Vulnerable	0-20d	25	1,168	621	2,132	0.002
	21-41d	102	946	624	1,762	
	42-55d	46	827	474	1,063	
	56-69d	18	647	382	968	
	70+d	3	718	163	1,002	
Clinically Vulnerable (CV)	0-20d	12	1,575	847	2,549	0.053
	21-41d	48	828	403	1,502	
	42-55d	31	723	443	1,337	
	56-69d	14	835	512	1,045	
	70+d	3	144	23	570	
Clinically Extremely Vulnerable (CEV)	0-20d	9	882	609	1,233	0.002
	21-41d	30	1,050	740	1,290	
	42-55d	23	466	152	1,826	
	56-69d	7	677	221	917	
	70+d	6	145	60	237	

V. Supplementary Figure

Figure: Spike-antibody levels with time since second dose of vaccination in N-seronegative individuals with extended dose intervals stratified by vaccine type (a) and further stratified within vaccine type by sex (b, e), age (c, f), and clinical vulnerability status (d, g)
p-values derived from non-parametric tests for trend for each sub-group are given in brackets within the panel legends.

